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**URBAN DISTRICT
OF KIRKBURTON**



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1952

BY
ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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1953



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OF KIRKBURTON

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Kirkburton Urban District

LIST OF COUNCILLORS

for the year 1952

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Vice-Chairman:

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*Mrs. G. L. MALLINSON.	

** Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

* Member of the Public Health Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. STANSFIELD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

W. RIDING, Cert. S.I.B.

Divisional Health Office,
Woodville,
Scar Lane,
GOLCAR
Nr. Huddersfield.
November, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Kirkburton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 6th Annual Report on the health of the Kirkburton Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during 1952. The Report is the 13th in the series since the formation of the enlarged Urban District in 1938.

I am indebted to your Senior Sanitary Inspector for the compilation of Sections III, IV, and V, which deal with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food. These Sections form his Annual Report for the year.

As in previous years particulars are given in Section VII of the Report of the services provided under Part 3 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District at mid-1952 is 17,570, a decrease of 120 on the 1951 figure. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 13.73 shows a fall of 1.66 on the rate for the previous year and is below the rates for the Administrative County and England and Wales by approximately the same figure. The Adjusted Death Rate is 9.89 as compared with 11.21 for the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate is increased from 14.22 to 21.39 per 1,000 live births. This increase is not of such serious significance as would appear at first sight. In a small community such as Kirkburton a slight increase or decrease in the number of births or deaths makes a much greater proportional increase or decrease in the various rates than is the case in areas with larger populations. To be of real importance the high or low rates must be maintained for a much longer period than one year.

The lack of houses is still probably the major problem of the District, but mention must be made of the large number of privy closets still in use, the need for sewerage schemes and the provision of satisfactory water supplies for a number of houses in outlying parts of the District.

The work of the Department is still hampered by the lack of satisfactory clerical assistance for the Sanitary Inspectors.

I again wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their help and interest, and to record my thanks to the Joint Clerks of the Council and to the other Chief Officials for their assistance and co-operation. In particular my thanks are due to Mr. E. Stansfield, your Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his invaluable help and loyal services at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	14,577
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	17,961
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	17,690
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	17,570
Average number of patients resident in 1952 at Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
Estimate of Population (middle of 1952) excluding patients resident at Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	14,870
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	5,006
Rateable Value (31st March, 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	£73,986
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	£288

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	93	90	183
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	3	4

Total 94 93 187

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 10.64

Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 13.73

Still Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	2	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—

Total 4 2 6

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births: 31.09.

Deaths (Males 95, Females 96) 191

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 10.87

Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 9.89

Deaths from Puerperal Causes Nil

Birth and Death Rates excluding figures relative to Storthes Hall Hospital.

If the average number of patients resident at the Storthes Hall Hospital was excluded from the Registrar-General's estimate of population, and the births and deaths occurring there were also excluded, the Crude Birth and Death Rates for the District would be as follows:—

Birth Rate 12.58. Death Rate 12.51.

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	—	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Total 4 — 4

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births 21.39

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 21.86

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... Nil

Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 0.17

All forms of Tuberculosis 0.23

Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) 0.39

Cancer 1.65

Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other V.D.) ... 0.17

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age) Nil

Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age per 1,000 births ... Nil

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

The Kirkburton Urban District was formed under the Yorkshire West Riding County Review of 1938, by the amalgamation of the former Urban Districts of Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, and Whitley Upper, these districts now forming the 8 wards.

The District is mainly rural in character, and the chief sources of employment are agriculture and textiles, with some coal mining and light industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1952 was 17,570, as compared with 17,690 at mid-1951. This decrease, together with the increase of deaths over births of 4, shows that some 116 of the population have moved to other areas.

Comparability Factors.

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths have been supplied by the Registrar-General and for your district these are 1.29 and 0.91 respectively. These are factors by which the crude birth and death rates should be multiplied in order to make them truly comparable with the rates for other areas.

The need for such adjustment is occasioned by the differences in the constitution of area populations as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components. The fact that your district has a comparability factor of 0.91 for deaths shows that the population contains a higher proportion of elderly people than the average area, which would in all probability result in a high crude death rate despite the general health conditions of the population being good. The factor of 1.29 for births shows that the proportion of women in the maternal age groups is less than in the average area.

Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births a net total of 187 live births (94 male, 93 female) was registered in the District during the year, a decrease of 24 compared with the previous year.

The ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE is 13.73 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 15.39 for the previous year, 15.3 for England and Wales, 15.7 for the West Riding Administrative County, and 15.4 for the Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.

The illegitimate live births numbered 4 or 2.14% of the total live births, a decrease of 9 compared with the previous year.

Stillbirths.

After adjustment for transfers, 6 stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 5 in the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 31.09 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.34 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 23.15 and 0.28 respectively for 1951.

Deaths.

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 191 (95 male, 96 female), a decrease of 27 on the total for the year 1951.

The ADJUSTED DEATH RATE is 9.89 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 11.21 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ...	80
(ii)	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	33
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	29

These 3 causes accounted for 74.3% of the total deaths. Particulars of the various causes of death and the sex distribution are given in the following table:—

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	M	95	4	1		1	2		4	8	17	31	27
	F	96				1			2	7	13	25	48
1 Tuberculosis, respira- tory	M	3								1	1		
	F												
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	M	1		1									
	F												
3 Syphilitic disease ...	M												
	F												
4 Diphtheria	M												
	F												
5 Whooping Cough ...	M												
	F												
6 Meningococcal infec- tions	M	1	1										
	F												
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	M												
	F	1				1							
8 Measles	M												
	F												
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M										1		
	F	1											
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	4								1	1	2	
	F	2									1	1	
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	M	3								1	1	1	
	F												
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	M												
	F	2								1		1	
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M												
	F	1									1		
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	4									1	1	2
	F	13								2	2	3	6
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M												
	F												
16 Diabetes	M												
	F												
17 Vascular lesions of ner- vous system	M	13								1	2	4	6
	F	20								1	1	7	11
18 Coronary disease, angina	M	20								3	3	9	5
	F	14									3	5	6
19 Hypertension with heart disease	M	1											1
	F												
20 Other heart disease ...	M	19							1		2	9	7
	F	20							1		1	4	14
21 Other circulatory dis- ease	M	3										1	2
	F	3									1		2
22 Influenza	M												
	F												
23 Pneumonia	M												
	F												
24 Bronchitis	M	1											1
	F	4											3
25 Other diseases of respira- tory system	M	2									1	1	
	F												
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	3									1	2	
	F												
27 Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	M												
	F												
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	M												
	F	2										1	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1								1			
	F												
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	M												
	F												
31 Congenital malforma- tions	M	1	1										
	F	1								1			
32 Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	M	7	2				1				1		3
	F	12							1	2	1	3	5
33 Motor vehicle accidents	M	1									1		
	F												
34 All other accidents ...	M	5				1	1		1		2		
	F												
35 Suicide	M	1										1	
	F												
36 Homicide and operations of war	M	1							1				
	F												

Maternal Deaths and Mortality.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

Infant Mortality.

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 4 deaths, all male, of infants under 1 year of age, an increase of 1 compared with the previous year. Of these deaths, 1 of the infants was under 4 weeks of age.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 21.39 per 1,000 live births as compared with 14.22 for the previous year.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 21.86 as compared with 15.15 for the year 1951.

There were no deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year of age.

Comparative Statistics.

	Kirkburton Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE				
Per 1,000 estimated population ... (crude)	10.64	15.3	15.4	15.3
do. (adjusted)	13.73	15.4	15.7	—
DEATH RATES				
All per 1,000 estimated population				
All Causes (Crude) ...	10.87	12.1	11.5	11.3
All Causes (Adjusted) ...	9.89	12.3	12.0	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excl. T.B.) ...	0.17	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	0.39	1.21	1.15	*
Cancer ...	1.65	2.02	1.92	1.99
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	4.55	4.66	4.35	*
INFANT MORTALITY ...	21.39	30.1	30.0	27.6
DIARRHOEA				
Deaths of infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births ...	Nil	*	*	*
MATERNAL MORTALITY				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	Nil	*	*	*
Other Causes ...	Nil	*	*	*
Total ...	Nil	0.88	0.80	0.72

* Figures not available.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged whole-time on public health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, and Meltham, and Divisional Medical Officer of Division 20 of the West Riding, which is composed of the 5 Urban Districts of which he is Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the Medical Officer of Health the staff consists of a full-time Senior Sanitary Inspector and an additional Sanitary Inspector. The clerical work is performed by the Sanitary Inspectors, and a Junior Clerk is shared with the Deputy Clerk and Rating Officer for the typing of reports and correspondence.

Laboratory Facilities.

All the bacteriological laboratory work required by the Health department and by General Practitioners is carried out at the Wakefield Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service, whilst samples of water for chemical examination are sent to the laboratories of Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Public Analysts, Bradford.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Cases of Infectious Diseases.

The ambulance of the Isolation Hospital to which the patient is admitted is used for the removal of the patient.

(b) Cases of Sickness and Accident.

An Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the Kirkburton Urban District being in Ambulance Area No. 18. The principal depot for the area is situated at Huddersfield.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General. Home nursing is undertaken by 3 nurses employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Lepton, Kirkburton, and Shelley.

Midwifery. There is one full-time midwife employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Lepton. The two home nurses resident at Kirkburton and Shelley are also practising midwives.

Further details of the nursing services provided in the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

Treatment Centres, Clinics, and Hospitals.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Held weekly on Tuesday afternoon at Kirkburton and Lepton.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Held monthly on the 3rd Thursday afternoon in the month at Lepton.

School Clinics.

No special School Clinics are held in the District, but school-children are seen at all Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

All Kirkburton clinics are held in the Dogley Lane Congregational Chapel, Fenay Bridge, and the Lepton clinics in Greaves House, Lepton (the former Lepton Council Offices).

Chest Clinic.

Held daily at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield, but a prior appointment is necessary.

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

Held at York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield; Clayton Hospital, Wakefield; and the General Infirmary, Dewsbury.

Hospitals.

- (a) **Infectious Diseases:** Cases of infectious diseases, other than Smallpox, are treated at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield. Accommodation for cases of Smallpox is provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board at the Oakwell Smallpox Hospital, Birstall.

(b) **General Hospitals:**

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

County General Hospital, Wakefield.

- (c) **Maternity:** Arrangements are made for the admission of patients to the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield, and various general hospitals.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Huddersfield Corporation and the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Water Works Board.

The Huddersfield supply serves the Kirkburton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley and Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas Wards, the supply being distributed by the Huddersfield Corporation except at Thurstonland, where a large proportion is supplied through mains which are the property of the Urban District Council. All the water is filtered and chlorinated at the Corporation's Waterworks before distribution, and 4,176 houses have a direct supply from the Corporation's and Urban District Council's mains.

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike supply serves the Flockton and Whitley Upper Wards, the water being purchased in bulk and distributed by the Council. The unfiltered water, after chlorination by the Water Works Board, is received into a covered tank and pumped to two storage reservoirs having a total capacity of 106,000 gallons. Water from these reservoirs is supplied to 646 occupied houses and has been adequate throughout the year.

In addition to the above, 5 houses are supplied direct by Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Waterworks Board and 3 by Denby Dale Urban District Council.

The Huddersfield Corporation anticipate commencing work on the Sovereign water scheme during the early part of 1953 and are taking steps to improve the supply in the Farnley Tyas area.

During the year 4 samples of the Huddersfield Corporation's supply and 3 of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike public supply were taken for bacteriological examination, and in each case the result was satisfactory.

At the end of the year 124 houses, 80 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, 34 in Shepley, 2 in Shelley, 5 in Whitley Upper, and 3 in Lepton, were known to have a piped supply from private sources; whilst 52 houses, 14 in Kirkheaton, 8 in Shepley, 11 in Shelley, 17 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, and 2 in Kirkburton, depend on wells and springs for their supplies.

During the year 142 samples were taken from the various private supplies for bacteriological examination.

In a special report submitted to the Health Committee in December the Sanitary Inspector gave details of the private water supplies serving 100 houses (including 5 likely to be subject to action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936), these being all the houses with spring or well supplies other than those in the Sovereign Area or supplied by the Farnley Tyas Private Supply. Sampling of these supplies over the last 5 years has revealed that the majority are unfit or of doubtful quality, and in a number of cases there is a seasonal inadequacy of supply. In order to provide Corporation or Council supply it would appear necessary to provide water mains at an estimated cost of £13,234 to supply 56 properties. The owners of 33 of these properties appear anxious to lay on the public supply and the cost of providing mains to such properties only would involve an expenditure of approximately £9,000 on water mains (including £1,340 for a main to serve 3 properties within the Council's area of distribution). The high cost of providing service pipes to the other isolated properties appears to be a deterrent to the abolition of the private supplies, although the Council may give a grant of £50 or 1/3rd

the cost (whichever is the less) where unsatisfactory supplies are replaced by the Corporation or Council's supply.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There are 7 sewage disposal works in the District, these being at Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, and Whitley Upper (2 works). The Kirkburton Works serve Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas as well as Kirkburton, whilst the others serve only the wards in which they are situated.

At the Kirkburton Works 5 sedimentation tanks, a sludge digestion tank, a pump house, and pumping sump have been constructed during the year.

Whilst the majority of the built-up areas are sewered the following areas still require sewerage:—

Flockton: West of Doctor Lane (see note below) and Flockton Green.

Whitley Upper: Wood Nook.

Lepton: Houses Hill, Gawthorpe Green, Gawthorpe and Town End, Lepton, Little Lepton.

Kirkburton: Linfit, Harry Bower, and Thorncliffe.

Shelley: Roydhouse, Shelley Woodhouse.

The proposal to extend the sewer to serve property at the western end of Flockton has been further deferred.

There is a need for improvements to sewers in parts of Grange Moor, Flockton, and Kirkburton.

The following sewer extensions were completed during the year:

- (a) Heaton Moor Road, ~~Kirkburton~~ — 85 yards of 9 inch sewer.
- (b) Kirkheaton Housing Scheme — 272 yards of 6 inch sewer.
- (c) Providential Street, Flockton — 30 yards of 12 inch sewer.
- (d) Flockton Lane End — 231 yards of 6 inch sewer.

The following summary indicates the various methods of disposal of sink waste drainage from the 1,013 houses which are not connected to properly constructed sewers.

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkheaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Farnley Tyas	Thurstonland	TOTALS
Drainage delivering to S.W. Sewers or culverts with outlets to streams	58	46	14	—	21	101	—	—	—	240
Drainage delivering to S.W. Sewers or culverts where source of discharge is indefinite	—	—	36	23	14	17	16	21	4	131
Drainage discharging into ditches not connected to streams:—										
(a) via S.W. Sewers	—	41	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
(b) direct	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Drainage discharging to fields	23	40	39	2	10	26	34	9	13	196
Drainage direct to streams ...	31	38	5	5	10	41	28	—	5	163
To Cesspools Houses	22	36	19	9	38	46	9	1	9	189
Cesspools	(9)	(29)	(9)	(6)	(24)	(33)	(4)	(1)	(5)	(120)
To Septic Tanks and Filters										
Houses	2	7	4	5	6	3	3	—	—	30
Tanks and Filters	(2)	(7)	(2)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(2)	—	—	(23)

In addition there is a cesspool at Flockton to which 4 W.C.s at a Caravan site are connected.

There are 39 sumps which are known to receive drainage from agricultural premises, in addition to which there are a number of sumps where the farm dwellings or part of the farm buildings drain to the sewer.

Rivers and Streams.

There is little pollution of water courses from industrial premises. A number of Agreements have been entered into between the Council and various industrial undertakings for treatment of trade waste at the Council's Sewage Works.

The following domestic premises discharge to streams either direct or via surface water sewers or culverts. In addition to such sink waste pollution there may be a small amount of pollution from overflows or effluents from domestic sewage plants or from the contamination of subsoil water draining to the water courses.

Grange Moor: 22 houses at Wood Nook and 6 isolated houses discharge to a piped culvert receiving surface water from the County road and having outlet to Flockton beck.

Flockton: 89 houses discharge to Flockton beck. All of these properties are on the western side of Flockton between Haigh Lane and Doctor Lane, 58 being connected to the surface water sewer which receives surface water from the County road and 31 houses discharging direct to the stream.

Kirkheaton: 14 houses drain to the culvert which discharges into Field Beck. 5 houses at Battysford drain to the canal.

Lepton: 78 houses at Town Bottom, Town End, and Lydgate drain to surface water sewers discharging via an open ditch into Rod Dam. There are 10 houses at Houses Hill, 12 at Botany, and 2 others which discharge to surface water sewers with outlets to streams. There are also 17 houses at Houses Hill discharging to Rod Beck and 22 in isolated groups or single premises draining direct to the streams.

Shelley: 2 houses at East View discharge to the stream via the surface water sewer and 12 at Red Hill via S.W.S. discharge into Box Ing Beck. 7 other houses drain to watercourses via road sewers and 10 direct to the stream.

Shepley: 5 isolated houses drain direct to streams.

Thurstonland: 3 houses at Stocksmoor and 2 at The Clough drain direct to the streams.

Kirkburton: In the Linfit Lane and Thorncliffe area there are 46 houses draining into the surface water sewers which receive surface water off the highways and 30 houses draining direct to Beldon Brook. 8 houses at Dogley drain into the pond.

No action was taken during the year under the provisions of the River Pollution Prevention Acts.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation provided for many of the houses and other premises in the district is very unsatisfactory. There are in the District 4,734 closets, of which 1,026 or 22 per cent. are of the privy midden type. In addition there are 94 pail closets. Of the 1,120 privies and pail closets, 368 (serving 485 premises) appear to be within reasonable distance of existing sewers.

Particulars of the distribution of the privies and pail closets in the various Wards are shown below:—

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkheaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Farnley Tyas	Thurstonland	Whole Urban District
Houses using privies	207	253	254	79	143	196	92	48	34	1506
Privies provided for above	162	185	180	56	118	146	75	41	29	989
Houses using pails, etc. ...	17	6	10	1	1	29	4	5	7	80
Pails etc. provided for above	18	6	9	1	1	26	4	3	7	75
Non-domestic premises using privies	3	1	3	4	5	4	2	—	—	22
Privies provided for above	7	1	4	6	7	5	7	—	—	37
Non-domestic premises using pails, etc.	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	8
Pails etc. provided for above	2	7	—	1	—	1	—	6	2	19
Total number of privies ...	169	183	184	62	125	151	82	41	29	1026
Total number of pails, etc.	20	13	9	2	1	27	4	9	9	94
Ashpits	—	3	4	1	3	4	—	—	—	15

During the year 48 water closets were provided in substitution for 46 privies and pails; 7 additional water closets were provided for existing property, and 78 water closets were constructed for new houses.

In an effort to encourage owners to substitute water closets for privies the Council give a grant of £9 for each privy abolished and supply a dustbin to each of the dwelling houses affected.

Public Cleansing.

The emptying of privies and pail closets and the collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council throughout the district, the whole of the work being done under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Refuse Collection.

Of the 5,006 occupied houses in the district, approximately 3,700 are provided with dustbins. The equivalent of 100 bin loads of refuse is removed each period of emptying from trade premises. As most of this could be classed as house refuse no charge is made for its collection.

The period between emptying is 10 days in summer and 11 days in winter. The introduction of a weekly service throughout the area, with existing vehicles and staff, is dependent, primarily, upon the replacement of most of the privy or pail closets by W.C.s.

The Council possesses three 7 cubic yard refuse collecting vehicles, two of which are employed full time in the work of refuse collection.

Closet Emptying.

During the year the Council purchased a 2 cubic yard Ford refuse vehicle to replace horse haulage.

The collection of privy and pail closet contents throughout the area is now carried out by direct labour, the frequency of emptying being every 6 weeks for privies and usually weekly for pails.

Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of the whole of the domestic refuse, together with pail closet and privy contents, is by crude tipping on some 5 main and 2 subsidiary tips, 3 subsidiary tips having been abandoned since abolition of horse haulage. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a tip at Healey Green Lane, Kirkheaton. Although the tips receive as much attention as conditions permit, it is impossible to adequately control them owing to the number of sites in use and the shortage of staff. A fire occurred at one main tip during the summer.

Controlled tipping is still urgently required.

Waste food is collected in communal bins, 168 of which are stationed throughout the District as follows:—

Flockton	...	...	...	15	Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas	6
Kirkburton	...	...	...	31	Whitley Upper	11
Kirkheaton	...	...	...	29		
Lepton	...	...	...	38		
Shelley	...	...	...	10		168
Shepley	...	...	...	28		

Fourteen bins have been withdrawn from hotel and school premises where private collectors now purchase direct, and a further 27 bins have been withdrawn from various sites as they were not used or contained insufficient food to merit collection. 27 additional bins have been placed at various points on new housing estates, at schools or domestic premises where requested.

The bins are emptied weekly and delivered for processing to Messrs. J. F. Rockett and Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.

Salvage.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the Salvage Officer, has supplied the following information regarding the Salvage Scheme.

All salvaged material (other than waste food) is delivered to the Salvage Depot, Kirkburton, where one man is engaged for approximately two-thirds of his time in baling paper, sorting and baling rags, etc.

The following materials were sold during the year:—

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	75	6	2	—	701	11	10
Newsprint	4	8	3	—	92	1	7
Rags	—	16	1	26	24	14	6
Sacking	—	2	3	21	1	15	2
String	—	7	2	18	4	4	3
Kitchen Waste	61	1	3	—	192	9	4
Scrap Metal (from tips)	2	6	2	—	2	6	6
	144	10	2	9	£1019	3	2

Scavenging Statistics.

Motor Loads of dustbin refuse collected		1,896
Motor Loads of privy refuse collected (2 Cu. yd.)	1,177	
Cart Loads of privy refuse collected (Council) ...	348	
Motor Loads of privy refuse collected (7 Cu. yd.)	670	2,195

Weight of dustbin refuse collected:—

1,896 Motor Loads at 2 tons	3,792
-----------------------------	--------	-------

Weight of privy refuse collected:—

670 Motor Loads at 2 tons 8 cwt.	... ..	1,608
348 Cart Loads at 16 cwt.	... ..	278
1,177 Small Motor Loads at 12 cwt.	... ..	706
		2,592

Total Tons 6,384

Total cost of collection and disposal	... ..	£7,469
Cost per ton of refuse	... ..	£1 - 3 - 5
Cost per 1,000 population (excluding Storthes Hall Hospital)		£502

Shops Acts.

The Council, as Sanitary Authority, are responsible for enforcing the provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences. No contraventions were recorded during 1952 in any of the 126 shops in the District.

Smoke Abatement.

It has not been possible to devote much time to this work, only 4 observations being taken during the year. No excessive emissions of black smoke were recorded.

Camping Sites.

A total of 8 licences were issued during 1952, authorising the stationing of single caravans, under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. One site licence was issued for the stationing of 8 caravans. There were only 4 licenced moveable dwellings in use at the end of 1952, in addition to 6 on the licenced site.

Swimming Baths.

There are no public or privately owned baths in the District.

Regulated Buildings and Offensive Trades.

There are no Common Lodging Houses or Houses Let in Lodgings in the District.

There are 2 premises registered as Offensive Trades — one for glue and size making and one for tripe boiling.

Rag, Flock, and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are no "Licenced" or "Registered" premises in the District.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and close liaison exists between the Sanitary Inspector and the officers of the Ministry.

As the Council's Rodent Operative is also engaged part-time on work of baling of waste paper, the amount of time he has available for the work of rodent destruction is limited and no systematic survey of the district is possible. The following is a summary of disinfection work carried out during the year.

Sewer Maintenance.

Manholes in area capable of baiting				...	...	...	...	524
				Baits Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Takes Com- plete	Par- tial	
(a) Test Baiting	...	...	...	54	—	5	5	
(b) 1st treatment	...	...	...	74	18	—	9	
(c) 2nd treatment (January, 1953)				—	—	—	—	

Premises

(a) Sewerage Works	...	...	184	146	—	121
(b) Refuse Tips, etc.	...	...	126	107	9	76
(c) Agricultural	...	...	109	86	3	72
(d) Schools and Canteens:						
Rats, Sorex treatment	...	...	—	10	—	6
Mice	...	...	32	15	—	11
(e) Business Premises	...	...	224	151	—	121
Sorex treatment	...	...	—	50	—	39
(f) Domestic Premises	...	...	215	108	3	80
Sorex treatment	...	...	—	20	—	14

The Council give a free service for rat destruction on domestic premises.

One premises was made rat-proof.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 16 Council houses were found to be badly infested with cockroaches. The infestations in these cases were treated by the use of Gammexane Smoke Generators and liquid insecticide.

There is no H.C.N. Plant in the District. If gas was employed for disinfection work it would be necessary to engage the services of contractors who specialise in fumigation work.

Factories Act, 1937.

The following is an extract from Form 572 submitted to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour:—

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Insp'tions	Written Notices	Owners Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	16	11	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	68	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	107	79	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness:	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	3	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work ...)	—	—	—	—
Total	2	3	2	—

3. Outworkers.

There are in the District 111 outworkers, 99 being employed in the making of fireworks cases, 8 as burlers and menders by various textile firms, 1 as a copy typist and duplicator, and 3 as rug makers.

Schools.

There are 15 schools in the District, including 1 secondary modern school.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Complaints received ...	34
Informal Notices served ...	50
Informal Notices complied with ...	72

Visits made in connection with:—

Accumulations ...	1
Ashes accommodation ...	18
Closet accommodation and urinals (including conversions)	119

Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Drainage Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Housing (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Housing (overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Infectious Diseases and Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Meat and Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Health (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Shops Inspection and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Samples of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Samples of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Samples of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Scavenging and tipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
School Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tents, vans, and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Verminous and filthy premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190

2,514

Summary of Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year:—

Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sewers or drains relaid or repaired (including cesspools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
General drainage repairs (eaves, troughs, fallpipes, sink wastes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Addition of bathroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water closets provided to replace privies and pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Additional W.C.s provided (a) Houses	...	...	...	...	...	82	
(b) Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1	
(c) Factories	...	...	...	...	...	2	85
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Privies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privies and Pails abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Chemical closet in lieu of privy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Yard paving renewed	1
Outer walls rendered	1
Bins provided for closet conversions	54
Bins renewed	142
Roofs repaired (including chimneys)	22
Work to remove damp conditions	2
Floors repaired	1
Plaster repairs	6
Renewal or repairs to fireplaces and ovens	7
Windows renewed and repaired	7
General Woodwork Repairs	4
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	2
Water pipes repaired	1
Pointing renewed	5
Disinfestations	16
Food premises improved	4
Artificial lighting in Factory W.C.s	2
Miscellaneous	3

Legal Proceedings.

It was necessary during the year to serve 6 Statutory Notices under various sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the abatement of nuisances or the remedying of defects as follows:—

Section 39: 2 notices requiring repair of a defective drain and renewal of defective eaves troughs and fall pipes.

Section 45: 1 notice requiring renewal of defective closet pedestal.

Section 93: 1 notice requiring various sanitary improvements and items of repair and 2 requiring works to remedy damp conditions.

During the year, 4 Statutory Notices were complied with by the owners (1 under Section 39, 1 under Section 45, and 2 under Section 93).

Bye-laws.

The following are the only Bye-laws in operation in the district:—

- (a) Building Bye-laws made under the Public Health Act, 1936, and in operation from the 1st February, 1945.
- (b) Food Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 — in operation from the 3rd July, 1950.

HOUSING

Housing is the principal post-war need of the District. There is a grave shortage of houses, and many of the existing houses are unfit for occupation and should be dealt with under the appropriate sections of the Housing Acts.

The pressure of other work has prevented the Sanitary Inspectors from carrying out a large number of routine housing inspections. Inspections have been made in all cases where complaints have been received and suitable action has been taken. The information available in the Department regarding present housing conditions is far from complete and although a house-to-house survey was commenced in 1949 in order to record the necessary statistics, very little progress has been possible.

There were 4,967 occupied houses at the end of 1951. During the year 42 new houses were built, 4 additional houses were provided by converting 4 houses into 8 separate dwellings, one disused house was reconditioned, one other building converted into a dwelling, and a wooden building utilised as a dwelling.

Eleven houses were demolished (2 subject to Demolition Orders), 3 houses became stores, etc., and 3 were formed from 6 houses; hence the number of houses occupied at the end of 1952 was 5,006 as 7 of the aforementioned were void houses.

The 5,006 houses include the following temporary buildings:—

- 1 Nissen Hut at Shelley Lane Camp, Kirkburton.
(Controlled by the Council).
- 5 Wooden Huts and 1 Bungalow, Stirley Hill Camp, Farnley Tyas.
(Controlled by the Council).
- 9 Nissen Huts, Blind Lane Camp, Kirkburton.
(Controlled by the Council).
- 2 Bungalows at Denby Camp, Whitley Upper.
- 2 Bungalows at Kirkheaton.
- 1 Bungalow at Lepton.
- 1 Bungalow at Shepley.

Records confirm the existence of 20 houses which are subject to Demolition Orders, and 2 which are subject to Closing Orders. Of these, 14 are at present occupied as dwelling houses and 1 as offices. Licences have been issued for the temporary occupation of 9 of these 14 houses under Section 68 of the Defence Regulations, 1939.

Provision of New Houses.

Progress with the building of council houses during the first 7 post-war years may be summarised as follows:—

Tenders approved by the Ministry of Health	...	232 houses
Houses completed by 31-12-52	... ..	142 houses
Houses under construction at 31-12-52	... ..	79 houses

Of the 142 completed houses, 36 were finished in 1952, 12 being situated at Lepton, 3 at Grange Moor, 4 at Kirkburton, 6 at Kirkheaton, 3 at Shepley, and 8 at Thurstonsland.

New houses erected by private enterprise during the year numbered 6, 1 being at Lepton, 2 at Kirkburton, 1 at Shelley, and 2 at Kirkheaton.

Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	195
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	420
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	96
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	101
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	13

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	16
--	--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:	
	(a) By owner	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:	
	(a) By owners	4
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—

4. Housing Act, 1936 — Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	23
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	24
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	116
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	9
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	26

5. Housing Act, 1949.

No applications for grants were made during the year. The application outstanding at the end of 1951 was not approved.

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The Urban District Council is now only responsible for the registration and supervision of milk distributors and their premises, and for the issue of dealers' and supplementary licences to retail designated milk. Sampling is limited to milk in the course of delivery and when special enquiries are necessary. At the end of the year there were 7 registered "distributors" and 3 registered dairies.

Practically all the milk supplied in the District is produced within the area and distributed mainly by the producers. A quantity of milk is sold wholesale for distribution in neighbouring towns. A small quantity of pasteurised milk is sold in the area.

During the year 24 samples of undesignated milk were submitted for examination for cleanliness by the "Methylene Blue" Test, 2 of which failed to reach the desired standard. Biological examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli were made of 162 samples, the results in 4 cases being positive.

In each case orders were made under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring that no milk from the premises be sold unless arrangements were made for it to be heat treated before consumption. The Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed and the orders remained in force until the supplies were certified as non-tuberculous by the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

Eight of the 24 samples taken for "Methylene Blue" Test and one additional sample were examined by the Phosphatase Test and found to be satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1939-49.

The following licences were granted by the Council during the year:—

1. Dealers' licences to sell tuberculin tested milk ...	8
2. Dealers' licences to sell pasteurised milk ...	8
3. Supplementary licences to sell tuberculin tested milk ...	1
4. Supplementary licences to sell pasteurised milk ...	2

Ice Cream.

At the end of 1952 there were 2 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, one being for cold mix only, and 28 premises registered for sale only.

Most of the ice cream is supplied by manufacturers outside the district and is pre-packed or wrapped.

Seven samples were taken from the sole manufacturer using the hot mix process. The first 5 were of Grades 4, 3, and 2 quality. Two later samples subsequent to the introduction of detergent sterilisers were of Grade 1 quality. Three samples taken from a retailer of loose ice cream were of Grade 1 quality.

Meat.

No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of the slaughterhouses in the District, all of which have remained closed by virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940.

All meat for sale in the District is derived from the Government controlled slaughterhouse and depot at Huddersfield, where inspection is carried out.

Of the 17 private slaughterhouses licensed in 1940 under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, only 4 licences were renewed for the year 1952.

During the year licences were issued by the Local Food Executive Officer for the slaughtering of 112 pigs for the producers' own consumption, either in licensed slaughterhouses or at the producers' own premises. Notice of the time and place of slaughtering is only given to the Sanitary Inspector in a small proportion of cases, but where it is done every effort is made to inspect the carcasses. The total number examined during the year was only 5.

There are 17 butchers' shops in the District.

There are 11 premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pickled, or preserved food, none being registered during the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Of the 29 licences in operation under the provisions of the Act 22 were renewed in December and expire on the 31st December, 1955. Two new licences were issued and no licences were revoked during the year.

Bread.

There are 7 bakehouses in the District, none of them underground.

Other Foods.

At retail shops the following other foods were found to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned:—

		lbs.			lbs.
Tinned Ham	...	58	Tripe and Cowheel	...	100
„ Peas	...	82	Jellied Veal	...	6
„ Fruit	...	40	Sponge Puddings	...	24
„ Chicken	...	4	Dates	...	69
			Ground Rice	...	5

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The West Riding County Council is the authority responsible for the Food Adulteration Section of the Act. The following particulars of samples taken during the year have been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures:—

			Genuine	Adulterated
Milk samples examined	...	...	57	5
Drugs examined	...	...	4	—
Other Foods examined	...	...	22	—
Proceedings instituted	...	...	—	1
Cautions issued	...	...	—	4

The prosecution undertaken during the period was in respect of a sample of milk containing added water. The retailer was fined £4.

The cautions issued by the Clerk of the County Council were in respect of 4 samples of milk taken from different milk vendors showing 2.96%, 2.88%, 2.79%, and 2.64% fat content respectively.

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases in the District during 1952.

Smallpox.

There were no cases of Smallpox notified during the year.

Diphtheria.

During the year 2 cases of diphtheria were notified, but in only one of the cases was the diagnosis confirmed. The patient, a male aged 28, was an inmate of the Storthes Hall Hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

Supplies of Anti-Toxin for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts are obtainable by medical practitioners through the hospital service, stocks being held at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield, and the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. Diphtheria Prophylactic for immunisation can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer.

The immunisation campaign continued during the year, the inoculations being carried out by medical practitioners and officers of the County Health Department. Some 78 children of school age and 151 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections, whilst 671 children who had been inoculated some years ago received " booster " doses.

Further particulars of immunisations carried out and the immunisation state of the area will be found in Section VII of this Report.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 21 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 24 in the previous year. Of these cases, 9 occurred in Shelley and 4 each in Kirkburton and Kirkheaton. Although the disease was mild in character in most cases, 20 of the patients were admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital. No deaths were registered as due to this disease. The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot'l
Flockton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4
Kirkheaton	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lepton	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shelley	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	2	9
Shepley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Thurstol'd & Farnley Tyas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whitley Upper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Storthes Hall Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	5	4	21

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

There were 3 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia notified during 1952 as compared with 3 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and one case of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia in the previous year. Of these cases, one occurred in Kirkburton, one in Kirkheaton, and one in Thurstonland. No deaths were registered during the year as due to pneumonia.

Whooping Cough.

A total of 66 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as compared with 36 in the previous year, but after admission to hospital the diagnosis in one of the cases was not confirmed. One of the confirmed cases, a child aged one year, was also admitted to hospital, where she made a satisfactory recovery. The distribution of the cases is given in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T't'l
Flockton	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kirkburton	—	1	2	8	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Kirkheaton	—	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Lepton	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Shelley	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Shepley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitley Upper	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Storthes Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	4	8	13	9	20	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	65

Measles.

Cases of this disease notified during the year numbered 159, as compared with 73 in 1951. One of the cases, a child aged 3 years, was admitted to hospital, where she made a satisfactory recovery. The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T'tal
Flockton	—	—	—	—	13	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	19
Kirkburton	—	—	—	—	—	2	40	14	—	—	1	7	64
Kirkheaton	1	—	—	2	1	—	11	31	—	—	—	—	46
Lepton	11	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	1	19
Shelley	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shepley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Whitley Upper	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	6
Storthes Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	—	—	2	14	8	62	45	3	3	1	9	159

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

During the year one case of paratyphoid fever was notified. The patient, a female aged 5 years and resident in Kirkburton, was admitted to hospital, where she made a satisfactory recovery.

There were no cases of dysentery notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection.

Three cases of Meningococcal Infection were notified during the year but after admission to hospital the diagnosis was confirmed in only one of the cases. The patient, a child aged 2 months and resident in Kirkheaton, was admitted to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, where he unfortunately died shortly after admission.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

One unnotified case of Polioencephalitis was admitted to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary where the patient, a girl aged 11 years, unfortunately died.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Erysipelas.

No cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year.

Cancer.

The deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 29 (11 male, 18 female) as compared with 36 for the previous year, a decrease of 7. The Cancer death rate for 1952 is 1.65 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with a rate of 2.04 for the previous year. The corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban Districts are 1.92 and 2.02 respectively.

Tuberculosis.

A total of 8 new cases of Tuberculosis was added to the Notification Register during the year, as compared with 11 during the previous year.

The deaths recorded as due to Tuberculosis numbered 4 (3 male pulmonary and one male non-pulmonary), as compared with 5 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the previous year.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	27	26	13	8
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	3	5	—	—
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	2	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	1	1	—
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register	3	2	4	1
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register	29	30	10	7

Age (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	5	—	—	3	—	1	—

Kirkburton 1952

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year

Disease	Total Number of cases Notified	Number of cases in which Diagno- sis con- firmed	Number of cases Admitted Mill Hill Isolation Hospital	Deaths	Age distribution of confirmed cases.																	Over 65					
					Under 1		1-2-		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F
Measles	159	159	1	—	2	2	9	6	11	4	9	22	9	11	37	33	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	66	65	2	—	1	1	5	3	5	4	5	2	8	2	11	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Influen- zal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	21	21	20	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	3	1	3b	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) transferred from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

(b) includes one case admitted to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Section VII.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 20

The County Districts forming Division No. 20 are as follows:—

Colne Valley U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.
Denby Dale U.D.	Meltham U.D.
Holmfirth U.D.	

Area of the Division (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	64,265
Estimated Population (mid-1952) ...	...	...	...	...	72,904

Divisional Staff:

Divisional Medical Officer:

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer: (Part Time)

D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers:

(Part Time)

G. ASPINWALL, M.B., Ch.B.
(Died 10-10-52)

C. DICKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

A. HAND, M.B., Ch.B.

(Appointed 16-10-52)

L. E. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B.

H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.

H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. A. STEPHENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B.

M. V. WILBY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Mrs. A. CORLESS.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss D. BROOKE.

Miss E. EVEREST.

* Mrs. E. FISCHER.

Miss M. FLINTOFF.

Mrs. D. GAINES.

Miss R. M. GINDERS, Resigned 30-11-52.

Miss S. KNOX, Appointed 1-7-52.

Mrs. J. LODGE, Resigned 31-12-52.

Miss D. MELLOR.

* Mrs. I. MELLOR, Appointed 22-8-52.

Mrs. A. ROYSTON.

* Mrs. M. WARD.

Mrs. E. WILLIAMS.

Miss D. WOOD.

* Part time.

Midwives:

Miss A. ASPINALL.
Miss E. L. B. BRADLEY, Appointed 24-5-52.
Mrs. J. CAPES.
Miss A. CHARLESWORTH.
Mrs. D. I. CRAIG.
Mrs. E. GRAHAM.
Miss S. JONES.
Miss K. M. PURDON.

Nurse/Midwives:

Miss A. BEAUMONT, Appointed 14-4-52.
Miss M. E. BOLAND, Resigned 29-2-52.
Miss M. BROOK.
Miss A. E. HITCHEN.
Miss L. KAYE.

Home Nurses:

Miss M. BOOTHROYD.
Miss F. M. BURDETT.
Miss H. ELKIN.
Miss E. HIRST.
Miss A. E. JENKINSON.
Mrs. K. M. KAYE.
Miss C. LATIMER.
Mrs. J. C. LAUDER, Appointed 16-6-52.
Miss A. LODGE.
Miss H. G. PEACOCK.
Miss E. M. PRENTIS.
Miss F. RICHARDSON.
* Mrs. S. SEDDON,
Appointed 4-2-52, Resigned 15-3-52.
Miss H. WHARTON, Resigned 4-2-52.

Mental Health Social Worker:

Mrs. M. MOORE.

Mental Health Home Teacher:

Miss E. BALL, Appointed 1-10-52.

Speech Therapist:

Miss M. J. WATKINSON.

Duly Authorised Officer:

Mr. J. THRELFALL.

Senior Clerk:

Mr. G. A. BEATSON.

* Part Time.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holm-firth U.D.	Kirk-burton U.D.	Mel-tham U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D.'s.	West Riding Admin. County	Eng-land & Wales prov. figures
Population	21,880	9,585	18,770	17,570	5,099	72,904	1,157,000	1,590,000	*
Live Births	288	125	259	187	71	930	17,667	24,506	*
Still Births	5	3	6	6	—	20	455	618	*
Deaths	288	131	262	191	74	946	14,041	18,272	*
Deaths under 1 year of age	10	3	5	4	3	25	532	736	*
Birth Rate Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	13.16	13.04	13.79	10.64	13.92	12.76	15.3	15.4	15.3
„ (Adjusted)	13.56	13.95	14.35	13.73	14.06	*	15.4	15.7	15.3
Death Rates All per 1,000 est- imated population All Causes (Crude)	13.16	13.67	13.96	10.87	14.51	12.98	12.1	11.5	11.3
„ „ (Adjusted)	11.98	12.30	12.00	9.89	12.92	*	12.3	12.0	11.3
Infective and Para- sitic diseases ex- cluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ...	0.05	—	—	0.17	—	0.05	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.05	—	0.11	0.17	0.39	0.41	0.17	0.16	0.21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuber- culosis of respir- atory system)	0.69	0.52	1.49	0.39	1.18	0.84	1.21	1.15	*
Cancer	2.10	2.09	1.86	1.65	2.16	1.93	2.02	1.92	1.99
Heart and Circu- latory Diseases	5.80	6.78	5.22	4.55	6.28	5.51	4.66	4.35	*
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous Sys- tem	2.29	2.39	2.98	1.88	2.16	2.37	1.88	1.74	*
Infant Mortality	34.72	24.00	19.31	21.39	42.25	26.88	30.1	30.0	27.6
Maternal Mortality	3.41	—	—	—	14.08	2.11	0.88	0.80	0.72

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1952 was 930 (504 males, 426 females), a decrease of 82 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 12.76 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 13.79 for 1951.

The illegitimate live births numbered 27 or 2.90% of the total live births, a decrease of 8 compared with the previous year.

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 946 (453 males, 493 females), a decrease of 125 on the total for 1951.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 12.98 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 14.59 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ...	402
(ii)	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	173
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	141
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	61

These 4 causes accounted for 82.14% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality.

In 1952 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 25, a decrease of 4 compared with the previous year. Of these deaths 19 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 26.88 per 1,000 live births as compared with 28.66 for 1951.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 26.58 as compared with 28.66 for 1951.

The death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 37.04 as compared with 28.57 for 1951.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Middle Ear Disease with Toxæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
4. Congenital Malforma- tions	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
5. Premature Birth	7	—	3	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
6. Injury at Birth	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Accidental Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
8. Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
TOTAL	9	2	6	—	17	1	4	19	3	—	1	2	25

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

During the year 2 cases of diphtheria in adults were confirmed. These two cases are the only confirmed cases which have occurred in the Division during the last 4 years.

If the fall in the incidence and mortality of diphtheria is to continue it is vital to secure that not less than 75% of babies are immunised before their first birthday, otherwise a return of diphtherial outbreaks is a definite possibility. The virtual disappearance of diphtheria is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres or by private medical practitioners, and in addition special immunisation sessions have been held in various schools. The response has been reasonably satisfactory and no special mobile campaigns have been held.

Number of Children Immunised in 1952.

Urban District	AGE							
	at date of final injection (as regards (a)) or of reinforcing injection (as regards (b)).							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
(a) Number who completed a full course of primary immunisation.								
Colne Valley ...	154	107	11	3	7	16	3	301
Denby Dale ...	27	60	2	3	4	108	15	219
Holmfirth ...	100	113	12	4	3	4	1	237
Kirkburton ...	51	84	9	5	2	75	3	229
Meltham ...	40	28	2	4	1	5	2	82
Total ...	372	392	36	19	17	208	24	1068
(b) Number who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection.								
Colne Valley ...	—	—	—	10	96	136	59	301
Denby Dale ...	—	—	—	—	12	422	120	554
Holmfirth ...	—	—	—	1	43	115	6	165
Kirkburton ...	—	—	—	1	24	448	198	671
Meltham ...	—	—	—	4	49	88	35	176
Total ...	—	—	—	16	224	1209	418	1867

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at the 31st December, 1952, are shown below.

Age at 31-12-52 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	5 to 9 1943-47	10 to 14 1938-42	Total Under 15
Number immunised	38	432	752	743	823	4,028	2,722	9,544
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Children under 5 5,378 </div> <div> Children 5-14 9,336 </div> </div>								
Estimated mid-year child population 1952.	5,378					9,336		14,714
Percentage of child population immunised	51.95					72.30		64.86

Smallpox.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 262 and 44 as compared with 197 and 94 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below.

Number Vaccinated	Age at Date of Vaccinations:					Total
	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Colne Valley ...	45	10	11	13	6	85
Denby Dale ...	32	—	—	—	—	32
Holmfirth ...	74	5	1	2	7	89
Kirkburton ...	35	—	—	—	—	35
Meltham ...	17	1	—	—	3	21
Number Re-Vaccinated						Total
	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Colne Valley ...	—	—	—	2	13	15
Denby Dale ...	—	1	—	—	2	3
Holmfirth ...	—	1	—	2	9	12
Kirkburton ...	—	—	—	1	4	5
Meltham ...	—	—	—	1	8	9

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia or Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis were reported, and no deaths from any complications of vaccination occurred during the year.

Whooping Cough.

As mentioned in last year's report a restricted scheme for the immunisation of children against Whooping Cough was commenced in April, 1952. Supplies of vaccine can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer and children up to the age of 4 years may be immunised.

The inoculations have been carried out by private medical practitioners and at Infant Welfare Centres and during the year 185 children received protective treatment.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery.

At the commencement of the year 7 whole-time midwives, 2 nurse/midwives, and 2 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year a whole-time midwife and a nurse/midwife were appointed and one of the nurse/midwives resigned her appointment.

The position regarding Midwifery Services at the end of the year was as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st December, 1952	
		Whole-time Midwives	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	3	2	—
Denby Dale	2	2	—
Holmfirth	2	2	—
Kirkburton	2	1	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	2	—	2
Division 20	12	8	4

No independent midwives signified their intention to practice in the area.

Of the 957 births notified and attributed to the Division, 257 occurred at home. The following table shows the number of cases attended:—

MIDWIFE	CONFINEMENTS		HOME VISITS	
	As Midwife	As Mat. Nurse	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Whole-time County Midwives.				
Aspinall	25	—	224	614
Bradley (Appointed 24/5/52)	16	—	168	405
Capes	26	2	312	620
Charlesworth	36	—	295	611
Craig	23	—	125	473
Graham	35	—	529	801
Jones	28	1	305	736
Purdon	31	2	179	662
	220	5	2137	4922
Nurse/Midwives.				
Beaumont (Appointed 14/4/52)	4	—	104	116
Boland (Resigned 29/2/52)	—	1	8	37
Brook	13	1	129	253
Hitchen	4	—	3	54
Kaye	8	2	80	351
	29	4	324	811
Independent Midwives.	—	—	—	—
Total	249	9	2461	5733

Of the cases attended 2 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers) and 2 were patients attended on behalf of a neighbouring Division. Thus 254 of the births attended were attributed to the Division. Of the remaining 3 births attributed to the Division 2 were attended by medical practitioners and transferred immediately to hospital and one by a midwife from a neighbouring Division.

In addition, 9 miscarriages were also attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives are offered to all patients who are confined in hospitals or maternity homes but are discharged home before the 14th day of the puerperium. During the year 247 such patients received nursing care, 767 individual visits being paid to them, as compared with 246 patients receiving 913 visits in 1951.

Notifications:

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Division:

Death of Child	4
Stillbirths	11
Artificial Feeding	37
Laying Out the Dead	4
Liability to be a source of infection	10

Medical Assistance:

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1952 numbered 147 (113 domiciliary, 34 institutional). The following table summarises the cases for which medical aid was sought:

PREGNANCY				LYING-IN			
		Dom.	Inst.			Dom.	Inst.
Albuminuria ...	...	1	—	Condition of Breasts ...	...	4	—
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	3	—	Cystitis ...	...	1	—
General Condition ...	...	1	—	Hæmorrhoids ...	...	1	—
Glycosuria ...	...	1	—	Mastitis ...	...	1	—
Hypertension ...	...	2	—	Pyrexia ...	...	2	—
Miscarriage ...	...	1	—	Thrombosis ...	...	2	—
Ruptured Membranes ...	...	1	—	Varicose Veins ...	...	1	—
		10	—			12	—
LABOUR				THE CHILD			
Cord Presentation ...	...	1	—	Asphyxia ...	...	—	1
Delayed Labour ...	...	4	6	Cyanosis ...	...	2	—
Episiotomy ...	...	2	6	Deformities ...	...	3	—
Hypertension ...	...	1	—	Convulsions ...	...	—	1
Malpresentation ...	...	5	—	Discharging Eyes ...	...	8	—
Obstructed Labour ...	...	1	—	General Condition ...	...	5	—
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	2	—	Hæmorrhage from Mouth	...	1	—
Precipitate Labour ...	...	1	—	Inflamed Eyelids ...	...	1	—
Prolonged Labour ...	...	1	—	Prematurity ...	...	1	—
Retained Placenta ...	...	1	1	Rash ...	...	2	—
Ruptured Perineum ...	...	44	19	Stillbirth ...	...	2	—
		63	32	Talipes ...	...	1	—
				Tongue Tie ...	...	1	—
				Unsatisfactory Umbilicus	...	1	—
						28	2

Gas and Air Analgesia.

At the end of 1952, all the 12 midwives in domiciliary practice held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 196 cases, or 75.97% of the cases attended, as compared with 209 cases in 1951.

Pethedine was administered by domiciliary midwives to 156 cases, or 60.47% of the cases attended.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are 7 Ante-Natal Clinics in the Division, all of which are held monthly. In the early part of the year the Golcar Clinic was held fortnightly.

During the year, 59 patients made 209 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table. Compared with the previous year, when 121 patients made 373 attendances, it will be seen that there has been a further falling-off in attendances.

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale	12	4	11	0.92
Holmfirth	11	3	8	0.73
Lepton	12	16	63	5.25
Meltham	12	18	52	4.33
Skelmanthorpe	12	11	40	3.33
Golcar	18	4	21	1.17
Slaithwaite	12	3	14	1.17
Total ...	89	59	209	2.35

In addition to the regular Ante-Natal Clinics, occasional patients are seen at the Child Welfare Clinics.

In view of the continued fall in attendance, it was decided that with the exception of those at Lepton and Meltham, the Ante-Natal Clinics should be amalgamated with the Infant Welfare Clinics. The amalgamation at Slaithwaite took place in October and at Golcar, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, and Skelmanthorpe in November. The attendances at the Lepton and Meltham Clinics appear to justify the continuation of separate sessions but the question of amalgamation at these Clinics will be reviewed in about 6 months' time.

In December relaxation classes for Ante-Natal patients were commenced at Slaithwaite and by the end of the year 10 patients had made 22 attendances. These classes are also attended by the Health Visitor, who gives instruction in mothercraft.

No special Post-Natal Clinics were held, but patients are seen for post-natal examination at the Ante-Natal Clinics. The attendances, however, leave much to be desired. More could be done by way of special visits by health visitors but staffing difficulties prevent this.

“ Flying Squad ” Arrangements.

A “ Flying Squad,” based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, is available for dealing with emergencies arising in the domiciliary midwifery service. The “ squad ” consists of an obstetrical consultant together with nursing staff, and provides facilities for blood transfusion and other emergency treatment.

Normally the call for the services of the “ squad ” is made to the hospital by the general practitioner attending the case, but a call for assistance can be made direct by the midwife if the urgency and time available precludes her from getting in touch with the patient's own doctor first.

The “ squad ” was not called upon to attend any patient in this Division during the year.

Ante-Natal Hostel.

During the year only one case was admitted from this Division to the Brighthouse Ante-Natal Hostel for expectant mothers and she stayed for only a few days before taking her discharge.

The difficulties in arranging for the care of their families is a deterrent to vacancies being accepted by patients who would undoubtedly benefit from a stay in the hostel.

Institutional Midwifery.

No difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation, the majority of expectant mothers being able to secure admission to the institution of their own choice.

Of the 957 births attributed to the Division, only 257, or 26.85%, took place at home, as compared with 297, or 28.56%, for the previous year.

A summary of the cases for which medical aid was sought by midwives in institutions is given on Page 9a.

Owing to shortage of staff, however, patients are from time to time discharged before the 14th day, as will be seen from the following table.

The Divisional Medical Officer is informed by the hospital authorities when these early discharges are to take place, and arrangements are made for the appropriate domiciliary midwife to attend the patient at home until the 14th day of the puerperium.

	Day of Discharge										Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Colne Valley U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	68	19	—	1	100
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	42	220	54	—	3	319
Denby Dale U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	25	6	4	—	40
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	4	5	88	16	12	—	125
Holmfirth U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	1	—	—	14
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	6	6	4	21	2	—	—	39
Kirkburton U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	49	10	5	3	72
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	3	13	139	28	12	8	203
Meltham U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	2	—	—	21
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	60	4	—	—	81
Total No. of Patients	—	—	—	1	4	25	166	38	9	4	247
Total No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	6	13	81	528	104	24	11	767

Details of the places of confinement of patients from the various districts are shown in the following table.

ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Total
Princess Royal Maternity Home	131	57	20	89	24	321
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital	—	—	160	—	—	160
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	70	7	5	19	15	116
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	26	6	10	16	5	63
Other Maternity Hospitals	—	1	—	3	—	4
Other General Hospitals	—	—	—	2	—	2
Private Nursing Homes	16	4	4	7	3	34
Total Institutional	243	75	199	136	47	700
Domiciliary	64	51	71	53	18	257
Total Confinements	307	126	270	189	65	957

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Weekly clinic sessions are held at Golcar, Holmfirth, Honley, Kirkburton, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, New Mill, and Slaithwaite, whilst clinics are conducted twice monthly at Denby Dale and Skelmanthorpe.

During the year 1,988 children were seen and a total of 15,939 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 2,014 children and a total of 15,547 visits in the previous year.

Clinic	No. of sessions	Children seen			Attendances			Average attendance per session	
		Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5
Golcar	50	42	124	166	915	561	1,476	18.30	11.22
Holmfirth	51	50	225	275	743	665	1,408	14.57	13.04
Honley	50	22	124	146	716	638	1,354	14.32	12.76
Kirkburton	50	39	93	132	495	402	897	9.90	8.04
Lepton	50	40	70	110	369	336	705	7.38	6.72
Linthwaite	50	29	121	150	683	955	1,638	13.66	19.10
Marsden	51	71	200	271	956	1,269	2,225	18.75	24.88
Meltham	49	42	203	245	866	975	1,841	17.67	19.89
New Mill	51	35	144	179	520	709	1,229	10.19	13.90
Slaithwaite	51	32	170	202	841	1,138	1,979	16.49	22.31
Denby Dale	23	37	38	75	398	354	752	17.30	15.39
Skelmanthorpe	23	30	7	37	351	84	435	15.26	3.65
Total	549	469	1,519	1,988	7,853	8,086	15,939	14.30	14.73

The monthly sessions of the Weighing Centre at Emley have continued, 16 individual children having made 118 attendances, as compared with 15 children making 74 attendances in 1951.

Premature Babies.

During the year 49 babies weighing 5½lb. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 11 were born at home, as compared with 49 and 14 respectively for the previous year. Of those born at home, one died during the first 24 hours and the remaining 10 survived at the end of one month. Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:

THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

Weight Group lbs.	Number of Premature Births					Number Dying (days of survival).														Over 14 up to 28 days	Number Surviving Over 28 Days					Percentage Survival in 1952	Percentage Survival in 1951					
	Born Alive					Born Dead	First Week							Second Week							A	B1	B2	C	T							
	A	B1	B2	C	T		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									14				
5-5½	9	1	9	8	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9	8	27	100.0	96.8	
4½-5	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	91.7	100.0
4-4½	1	-	4	3	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	7	87.5	100.0	
3½-4	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	75.0	100.0	
3-3½	1	-	1	3	5	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	40.0	50.0
2½-3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	00.0
2-2½	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	50.0
1½-2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	00.0
	11	1	22	26	60	7	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	19	20	50	83.3	90.5

Total unadjusted live births 957
 Number of live premature births 60
 Percentage of total live births 6.3
 Number born dead 7

A: Born at home and attended by a midwife.
 B1: Born in a Private Nursing Home.
 B2: Born in a Maternity Home.
 C: Born in a General Hospital.
 T: Total.

At the end of the year there were 2 midwives who had special training in the care of premature babies, having attended a course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

One premature baby outfit is available in the Division and is kept at the Divisional Health Office. Arrangements are made for the outfit to be conveyed by ambulance to any household where its use is thought to be advisable by the midwife. During the year the outfit was called into use on 3 occasions.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries in the Division.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948.

There are no nurseries or child minders in the Division registered under this Act.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction.

There have been no marked changes in the School Health Service during the year. The policy of visiting each school twice a year continued with satisfactory results.

Re-organisation at Honley and Slaithwaite has reduced the number of schools or departments to 67 but the number of registered pupils in the schools at the end of the year was approximately 600 more than at the end of the previous year.

As in previous years the defects found which require treatment or observation were mainly defective vision, defective speech, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and minor degrees of flat foot. Arrangements for treatment remain unchanged except that a Child Guidance Clinic was opened at Mirfield, which is more conveniently situated for the majority of parents in the Division than that at Wakefield.

The ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special educational treatment has continued, 42 cases being added to the list during the year, making a total of 180 at the end of the year. Whilst it is now somewhat easier to secure the admission of delicate children to open air schools there is still great difficulty in placing educationally sub-normal pupils either in Special Schools, or arranging special educational treatment for them in ordinary schools.

It is gratifying to note that there was a considerable improvement regarding head infestation. During the year 385 individual children (4.07% of the school population) were found to be infested on one or more occasions, as compared with 673 or 7.59% in 1951. Nevertheless, there is still need for much more improvement.

It will be seen again that there is no reference in the Report to the School Dental Service; this is because it is virtually non-existent in this Division. Attempts to recruit Dental Officers have continued but without success and what little has been done for children in the Division has been carried out at the County Dental Clinic at Brighouse.

Schools in the Area.

There are in the Division 67 schools or separate departments, a reduction of one on last year's figure. This is due to the amalgamation of the Honley C. of E. Boys' and Girls' Departments and of the Mixed and Infants' Departments at Nields County School, Slaithwaite, and the inclusion of the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1952, was 9,461 (an increase of 594 as compared with the previous year) and was composed of:

Infants	Juniors	Seniors
2,865	3,771	2,825

Of the 61 Primary and "Through" Schools 31 are Voluntary and 30 are County Schools.

The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	8	900	9	1005	15	1672	13	1394	5	490	50	5461
Secondary Modern ...	1	273	1	544	1	420	1	269	—	—	4	1506
Through	10	1600	—	—	—	—	1	290	—	—	11	1890
Grammar	—	—	—	—	1	551	—	—	—	—	1	551
Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	53	1	53
All Types	19	2773	10	1549	17	2643	15	1953	6	543	67	9461

Pupils from Colne Valley attend Royds Hall Grammar School but so far as the School Health Service is concerned they are the responsibility of the Huddersfield County Borough Council.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the three age groups, i.e. entrants (5 years +), intermediate (10 years +) and seniors (14 years +) continued throughout the year. In all 148 separate inspections were carried out at the 67 schools in the Division. As in previous years pupils continuing attendance at school beyond the age of 15 years were given additional routine medical examinations at 16 and 18 years. Re-examinations of children who at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects requiring treatment or observation were made at each school medical inspection.

Periodic Medical Inspections.

During the year 3,119 periodic inspections were carried out as compared with 3,046 in 1951.

The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as follows:—

Prescribed age groups:					
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1245
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	832
Leavers	...	...	...	...	702
Total					2779
Other periodic inspections	...	...	...	...	340
Grand Total					3119

Findings of Medical Inspections.

The following figures show the incidence of certain defects in the 3,119 children who were examined at the periodic inspections:—

Defect or Disease	No. of Children Requiring	
	Treatment	Observation
Nose or Throat	58	191
Speech	24	17
Cervical Glands	6	104
Heart and Circulation	4	22
Lungs	8	58
Orthopædic	56	152

Further details will be found in the Table on Page 19a.

Particulars of the age grouping of children found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment are given below:—

Groups	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	5	160	149
Second Age Group	47	35	82
Third Age Group	33	31	60
Total (prescribed groups)	85	226	291
Other periodic inspections	35	79	93
GRAND TOTAL	120	305	384

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of the inspection as follows:—

“ A ” (Good) — those better than normal.

“ B ” (Fair) — those normal.

“ C ” (Poor) — those below normal.

Details of the children inspected during the year are as follows:—

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	(A) Good		(B) Fair		(C) Poor	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
Entrants	1245	698	56.1	521	41.8	26	2.1
Second Age Group	832	359	43.1	434	52.2	39	4.7
Third Age Group	702	305	43.4	374	53.3	23	3.3
Other Periodic Inspections	340	128	37.6	205	60.3	7	2.1
TOTAL	3119	1490	47.8	1534	49.2	95	3.0

Special Examinations.

The first time in each year that a child is examined, other than at a routine periodic inspection, is regarded as a "Special Examination." Thus all children with defects which were noted in a previous year and who are seen again are classified as "Specials" at the first examination in each year, and as "Follow-ups" at each subsequent examination in the same year. So far as is practicable all children with known defects are examined twice in each year.

Also included as "Specials" are children aged 8 years + who are specially examined for visual acuity as this would normally not be done until the routine periodic examination at 10 years +. During the year 106 of these children were tested for visual acuity, of which 11 were found to require treatment and 18 to be kept under observation.

Other Examinations.

In addition to routine, special, and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections a total of 373 children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include non-attendance at school, fitness to attend school camps, participation in part-time employment or entertainment under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

Defects Found at Medical Inspections.

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment
Skin	14	21	2	15
Eyes: (a) Vision	120	258	228	475
(b) Squint	20	36	10	18
(c) Other....	11	13	1	7
Ears: (a) Hearing	8	12	6	15
(b) Otitis Media	1	10	3	10
(c) Other....	1	9	6	18
Nose or Throat	58	191	108	215
Speech	24	17	51	21
Cervical Glands	6	104	4	52
Heart and Circulation	4	22	6	23
Lungs	8	58	5	45
Developmental (a) Hernia	4	3	3	5
(b) Other	—	11	2	17
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	1	19	1	11
(b) Flat Foot	27	51	27	44
(c) Other	28	82	19	84
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	9	3	4	7
(b) Other	12	17	1	21
Psychological (a) Development	63	11	72	21
(b) Stability	—	1	6	1
Other	6	8	—	12
TOTAL	425	957	565	1137

Uncleanliness.

Methods of dealing with head infestation have continued as described in previous reports. Routine inspections are carried out at all schools as far as possible at least once every term. Parents of children found to be infested with vermin or nits are sent a communication from the Divisional Health Office and where possible visited by the School Nurse. The more heavily infested cases are excluded from school for a few days and if no improvement has been effected by the parents a Cleansing Notice is issued under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944. The Notice informs the parents that the child must be cleansed to the satisfaction of an Authorised Officer of the Authority within 48 hours and failing that a Cleansing Order may be issued authorising the cleansing of the child by an officer appointed by the Education Authority.

The total number of inspections made was 31,175 and 631 instances of infestation were found as compared with 23,439 and 882 respectively in 1951. There were 385 individual children (4.07% of the school population) found to be infested on at least one occasion, a reduction of 317 as compared with the previous year.

The problem of head infestation still remains a matter of serious concern but it is pleasing to report that the instances of infestation have shown a marked improvement on the previous year, particularly when it is remembered that a much higher standard is now expected and that all infestations, however slight, are recorded. This improvement is no doubt due to the more constant supervision given by the School Nurses and to the firm line which has been taken with persistent offenders.

Total number of warning letters sent	326
Total number of exclusion notices served	21
Total number of home visits paid	254
Total number of individual children found to be verminous	385
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued	38
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued	26

When a child who has been cleansed by an officer of the Education Authority as a result of a Cleansing Order is found at a subsequent inspection to be re-infested the Authority may take proceedings against the parents under Section 54(3) of the Education Act for allowing re-infestation to take place. In August proceedings were taken in the West Riding Court at Barnsley under this Section of the Act in respect of two children who had been found infested on frequent occasions. The Magistrates found the cases proved and the mother of the children was fined ten shillings in each case.

Arrangements for Treatment.

School Clinics.

There are no special school clinics set up in this Division but minor ailments receive attention and "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic are given at 12 Infant Welfare Clinics in the area. During the year a total of 716 attendances were made by school children at such clinics.

Special Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

The arrangements detailed in my report for the year 1950 have continued, Dr. J. V. Kirkwood devoting two sessions per week to clinics in this Division.

During the year 75 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 630 children who made 780 attendances. Spectacles were prescribed for 223 children, 214 were found not to require any change, and 193 did not require spectacles. The number of children who attended for re-checking of glasses newly obtained was 109 and of these 3 had further glasses prescribed.

Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinics.

The special Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic for West Riding children conducted by Mr. W. O. Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. During the year 6 sessions were held and 151 individual children were seen, 95 being referred for operative treatment.

Orthopædic Clinics.

The special monthly session for West Riding children has continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. At the 12 sessions held during the year 244 individual children made a total of 364 attendances.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:—

Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	74
Claw Foot	...	...	...	...	...	8
Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	...	60
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Deformities of Toes	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	10
Postural Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	19
Congenital Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	8
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	13
Perthes Disease	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tubercular Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/> 244 <hr/>

The treatment centre provided by the County Council at Holmfirth and staffed by the Orthopædic Nurse continued until the 4th September, 1952, when it was closed because of the poor attendances. The 7 children who were treated there made 81 attendances.

The lack of attendance is due to the fact that most patients find it more convenient to attend the centrally situated Physiotherapy Department at the Royal Infirmary.

Child Guidance Treatment.

Dr. M. M. MacTaggart, the County Psychologist, has continued to hold clinics at Wakefield, Shipley, Rawmarsh, and at the newly opened clinic at Mirfield, and 15 children have received treatment. In addition, regular visits have been made by her to the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment.

Facilities are now available for treatment by Ultra-Violet Radiation at Golcar, Holmfirth, and Denby Dale. Cases for treatment are referred by School and Infant Welfare Medical Officers and by General Practitioners. During the year 61 children received courses of treatment.

Pædiatric Clinic.

During the year Dr. C. C. Harvey, M.D., M.R.C.P., the County Pædiatrician, held a special pædiatric session at the Golcar Clinic where 12 individual children suffering from cardiac diseases were seen.

Speech Therapy.

Sessions for Speech Therapy have continued throughout the year, 3 being held at the Divisional Education Office, Huddersfield, one in the unused Dental Clinic at Honley, and one at the Divisional Health Office, Golcar.

During the year 321 sessions were held at the various centres.

Details of the children treated are shown in the following table:—

	Stammers	Speech Defects
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year	18	38
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	22	39
Total No. of cases treated	40	77
No. of cases discharged during year:—		
Speech normal	4	22
Unsuitable for treatment	2	4
Left school	3	1
By reason of non-attendance	2	5
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	7	12
No. of visits made to schools	5	

Treatment Tables.

The following tables give details of treatment given to school-children under the Authority's schemes and otherwise. The treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

1. Diseases of the Skin.

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	1	1
(ii) Body	1	1
Scabies	—	3
Impetigo	12	14
Other Skin Diseases	11	20
Total	25	39

2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint	7	23
Errors of Refraction, including Squint ...	—	518
Total	7	541
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were:		
(a) Prescribed	—	422
(b) Obtained	—	413

3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For diseases of the Ear	—	5
(b) For Adenoids and chronic Tonsillitis	—	258
(c) For other Nose and Throat conditions	—	4
Received other forms of treatment ...	—	16
Total	—	283

4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in Hospitals	3	
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	By the Authority	Otherwise
	7	20

5. Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of cases treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	15	4

6. Speech Therapy.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	117	2

7. Other Treatment Given.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments ...	249	234
(b) Ultra Violet Light	61	—
Total	310	234

Hospital Schools.

Children requiring prolonged hospital treatment are now often admitted to special " long-stay " hospitals, many of which have educational facilities which are recognised by the Ministry of Education. They are known as Hospital Schools.

The number of children away at these schools, together with the details of admissions and discharges during the year, is as follows:—

Name of Hospital School	No. of children from this Division	Reason	Admitted during 1952	Discharged during 1952
Leasowe Children's Hospital School, Wallasey	1 (G.L.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—
Pinderfields Hospital School, Wakefield	1 (S.R.)	Physically Handicapped	—	August
Fielden Long-stay Hospital, Todmorden	(J.S.) 3 (H.D.) (A.P.)	Physically Handicapped	April 1952 —	March June —
Heritage Craft School, Chailey	1 (C.P.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—

Convalescent Home Treatment.

Arrangements are made for selected school children to be sent to Convalescent Homes at the expense of the Education Committee. The children selected are usually suffering from general debility and the need for convalescent treatment is approved by the School Medical Officer before financial responsibility is accepted.

During the year 3 children were sent to the following convalescent homes:—

West Kirby Convalescent Home, near Liverpool	...	...	...	1
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, near Liverpool	...	...	...	1
Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	...	...	...	1

Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Paratyphoid	Meningitis	Pneumonia	Polio- myelitis
Clough Head County	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Golcar C. of E.	14	13	2	—	—	1	—	—
Knowl Bank County	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Knowl Bank County Infants	34	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite C. of E.	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite County Infants ...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden County Infants ...	10	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden Secondary Modern	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nields County	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scapegoat Hill County ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E.	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E. Infants	33	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Slaithwaite C. of E. ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellhouse County	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilberlee County	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Clayton West County	23	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Denby Dale County	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Emley County	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scissett Secondary Modern	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Brockholes C. of E.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hade Edge County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hepworth County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hinchliffe Mill County ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmbridge C. of E.	22	3	7	12	—	—	—	—
Holme County	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Holme Valley Grammar ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth County	36	5	3	7	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth Secondary Modern	3	—	1	9	—	—	1	—
Honley C. of E.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Honley C. of E. Infants ...	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Netherthong County	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
New Mill County Infants ...	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholes County	2	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Upperthong County	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
Wooldale County	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Farnley Tyas C. of E. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flockton C. of E.	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highburton C. of E.	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton C. of E.	28	16	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kirkburton Secondary Mod.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkheaton C. of E.	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkheaton C. of E. Infants	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton C. of E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton County Infants ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton County	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley C. of E.	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley County	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Shepley County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Thurstonland Endowed ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Whitley County ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helme C. of E.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meltham C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Meltham C. of E. Infants ...	24	7	14	—	—	—	—	—
Meltham Mills C. of E. ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wilshaw C. of E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	379	110	61	74	1	5	5	1

In addition the following cases of infectious diseases were notified by various head teachers:—

Measles	39	Jaundice	5
Whooping Cough	11	Chicken Pox ...	98
Impetigo	6	Mumps	121
		German Measles ...	56

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners and at the Welfare Centres, and special immunisation sessions have been held at various schools.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over-emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

The following figures indicate the number of children who received primary immunisation after entering school and also the number receiving reinforcement injections:—

				Primary Immunisation	Reinforcement Injections
Colne Valley				19	195
Denby Dale				123	542
Holmfirth				5	121
Kirkburton				78	646
Meltham				7	123
				<hr/> 232	<hr/> 1,627

Deaths in School Children.

During the year 6 deaths were registered amongst school children (5 boys and 1 girl) aged 6—14 years. The following are brief details:—

Sex & Age	Area	Cause of Death
1. Boy aged 6.	Holmfirth.	Asphyxia by Drowning — “ Misadventure.”
2. Boy aged 7.	Colne Valley.	1 (a) Toxæmia. (b) Scrotal Abscess. (c) Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida.
3. Boy aged 8.	Denby Dale.	Shock and fracture of the skull and contusion of the chest wall and lung sustained by accidentally colliding with a motor car whilst riding a pedal cycle.
4. Boy aged 14.	Holmfirth.	Shock from severe multiple injuries. “ Misadventure.” (Knocked down by car whilst riding a bicycle).
5. Boy aged 14.	Kirkburton.	Shock and intra-cranial hæmorrhage from fracture of the skull sustained by accidentally falling from a tree.
6. Girl aged 11.	Kirkburton.	1 (a) Bulbar Palsy due to Poli-encephalitis.

School Meals Service.

School meals are available at all schools in the Division. In some instances they are cooked in the individual school premises and in others are brought ready cooked from other school canteens. The meals are well cooked and varied. The number of pupils who take school meals varies much from school to school. In some almost 100% stay for the school dinner whilst at others less than half have the meal. Each school child is entitled to 1/3rd of a pint of milk daily free of charge. Here again many children, particularly the older ones, refuse to accept what is provided for their own benefit.

Very few children have meals at the expense of the Education Committee. At the end of the year out of 9,461 children on the school rolls 5,579 were taking school meals and 6,296 were having school milk.

In order to supplement the diet of infants Vitamin A and D capsules are offered in schools to children of 7 years and under, and orange juice is offered to children under 5 years of age.

New entrants to the staffs of school canteens have previously been required to obtain freedom from infection certificates from their private medical practitioners but in September, 1952, it was decided that they should be examined by the Department's medical staff.

When a candidate is being interviewed her medical history is scrutinised and it is only when she is found to have a history of any of the following complaints that a full medical examination is carried out:—

Enteric, Typhoid, or Paratyphoid Fever.

Dysentery, Recurrent Diarrhoea, or any other ailment of the bowels.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Recurrent boils or septic fingers.

Discharging ears.

Other septic infections.

Eczema, Dermatitis, or other skin diseases.

Persistent cough or spitting of blood.

Experience has shown that a comprehensive medical examination is not practicable and the inconvenience caused may have deterred suitable applicants. This abbreviated procedure is found to fulfil adequately all requirements.

During the year 10 new entrants were examined and in each case a certificate to the effect that the examinee was fit to work in the School Meals Service was forwarded to the Divisional Education Officer.

Youth Employment Service.

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment Services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited, are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 22 children should not be employed in the following categories of work.

1. Heavy manual work	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2. Work in dusty atmosphere	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Normally acute vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4. Normal colour vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5. Normal hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
7. Prolonged standing, much walking, or quick movement from place to place	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

It is disappointing to report that in spite of the recommendations of the Youth Employment Officer and the School Medical Officer pupils frequently take up work in unsuitable occupations.

In connection with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws 38 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows:—

Newspaper Delivery	...	...	...	...	36
Dancing and Entertainment	...	...	...	...	2

Handicapped Pupils.

Early ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils is one of the most important functions of the School Health Service.

A register is maintained of all pupils who owing to some mental or physical disability require special educational treatment.

During the year 48 pupils have been examined with reference to their need of special educational treatment, and recommendations for the provision of same were made in 42 cases. During the year 27 children were removed from the register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age.

At the end of the year 184 pupils were included in the register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	7
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	2
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	12
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	54
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	19
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	...	84

184

The increased provision by the Education Committee of residential school accommodation for Handicapped Pupils has enabled an increasing number of children to receive the special educational treatment they require. The facilities available, however, are still inadequate, particularly for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils, 34 of whom were waiting for admission in special schools, and 50 for special treatment in ordinary schools at the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year 23 children were in attendance at Special Schools and 13 children (5 educationally sub-normal, 3 delicate, 4 physically handicapped, 1 partially sighted) were admitted during the year. There were 9 discharges (3 delicate, 1 physically handicapped, 3 educationally sub-normal, 1 maladjusted, and 1 partially sighted) leaving a total of 27 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

Category	No. away	Location of Special School
Blind	1	Sheffield School for Blind Children.
Partially Sighted ...	4	3 at School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston. 1 at Exhall Grange School, near Coventry.
Deaf	1	Lawns House School, Leeds.
Delicate	4	1 at Ingleborough Hall, Clapham. 2 at Oak Bank Open-Air School, Sevenoaks, Kent. 1 at Netherside Hall School, Grassington.
Educationally Sub-normal ...	10	4 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 3 at Baliol School, Sedburgh. 3 at Springfield Special School, Horsforth.
Physically Handicapped ...	7	1 at Leasowe Children's Hospital School. 1 at Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex. 1 at Exhall Grange Special School, Coventry. 1 at Hesley Hall School, Tickhill, near Doncaster. 1 at Derwen Cripples' Training College, Oswestry. 1 at Welburn Hall School, Kirbymoorside. 1 at National Children's Home, Chip-ping Norton, Oxfordshire.

At the end of the year 52 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Deaf	1
Maladjusted	4
Delicate	6
Educationally Sub-normal	34
Physically Handicapped	7

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Reports to the Local Health Authority.

During the year 3 children were reported to the Local Health Authority as "ineducable," one being aged under 5.

In addition 7 children were notified to the Local Health Authority as requiring care and supervision after leaving school.

Holiday Camps for Diabetic Children.

During the year the Education Authority accepted financial responsibility for providing one diabetic child with two weeks' holiday at the Bewerley Park Camp, Pateley Bridge. The arrangements were made by the Diabetic Association with the co-operation of the Almoner at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants for Courses of Training.

Since April 1st, 1952, it has been the duty of the School Medical Officer of the area in which they reside to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges, etc., for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training.

During the year 14 candidates (3 males, 11 females) were examined and a report on Form 4 R.T.C. completed and forwarded to the appropriate college authority. In the majority of cases an X-ray examination of the chest was undertaken through the Miniature Mass Radiography Service.

Entrants to the Teaching Profession completing an approved course of training are examined by the college medical officer but in other cases the examination is now undertaken by the School Medical Officer of the employing authority.

During the year 4 reports on Form 28 R.Q. were forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners.

It is pleasing to report that much more information is now being obtained from the hospital service regarding school children who receive treatment in hospital. Recommendations for special educational treatment for handicapped children are also made by the Hospital Consultants.

Under an agreement with the British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, children found at school suffering from defects requiring specialist advice or treatment are notified in the first instance to the family practitioner before an appointment at the Consultant's Clinic is arranged. By this arrangement the family practitioner is kept informed of defects found amongst his patients and copies of the Consultant's report are sent to him.

Sanitary Conditions of School Premises.

On the whole the schools in the Division are kept in a reasonable state of repair but owing to their age many of them are lacking in the provision of adequate washing facilities and satisfactory sanitary conveniences. Minor improvements have been effected at a number of schools, and plans for improvements at other schools were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

HEALTH VISITING

At the commencement of the year a Superintendent Health Visitor, 10 Health Visitors (one part-time), and 2 Assistant Health Visitors (one part-time) were engaged in the Division. During the year one health visitor resigned her appointment and one requested a transfer to another Division on health grounds; one health visitor was appointed and the full-time assistant health visitor obtained her Health Visitor's Certificate and became fully qualified. In addition one assistant health visitor was appointed on a part-time basis.

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31-12-52
Superintendent Health Visitor	1	1
Colne Valley	4	3
Denby Dale	2	1
Holmfirth	4	3
Kirkburton	3	2*
Meltham	1	1
Assistant Health Visitors	—	2†
Tuberculosis Visitors	1	—
	16	13

* Includes 1 part-time.

† Part-time.

The tuberculosis visiting has continued to be undertaken by the general health visitors and this scheme is now working satisfactorily. Despite this extra work and a still depleted staff the number of home visits paid increased considerably over the previous year, this being partly due to the fact that more patients have been able to be supplied with the services of a home help with a consequent increase in the number of supervisory visits required.

Pre-school examinations of the 3 year old toddlers are now carried out at 8 out of the 13 clinics held in the Division and prove most popular, 80% of those invited to attend keeping their appointments.

The educational programme has expanded to include teaching in the senior schools, and mothercraft classes. Several of the health visitors also help in the educational work by speaking at various youth organisations and meetings throughout the Division.

The Division now takes student health visitors from Leeds University for their practical training and during the year 2 students have attended.

The following is a summary of the visits made by health visitors during the year.

District	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children Between Ages of 1 and 5 Years		Other Cases
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits
Colne Valley	31	56	268	2531	2	3129	981
Denby Dale	4	9	112	960	2	850	402
Holmfirth	14	78	302	2472	7	2171	922
Kirkburton	34	66	140	1450	—	2158	558
Meltham	32	48	62	442	—	595	503
Division 20	115	257	884	7855	11	8903	3366

The visits shown in the above table include 3,770 of a non-routine nature, an analysis of which is as follows:—

Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	40
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	11
Infant Deaths—0—1 years	...	...	...	...	5	
1—5 years	...	...	...	—	5	
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	404
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Care and After-Care —						
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	891	
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	25		
Referred by Home Nurse	...	...	...	9		
Others	...	...	...	...	43	
					968	
Home Helps	...	...	...	...	...	475
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	1369
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	489
						3770

HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 11 home nurses, 2 nurse/midwives, 1 relief Home Nurse, and 2 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year one of the home nurses and one of the nurse/midwives resigned their appointments, replacements being appointed in both cases.

The establishment of home nurses approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act and the staff position at the end of the year are as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st Dec., 1952	
		Home Nurses	Nurse-Midwives
Colne Valley	3	3	—
Denby Dale	2	3	—
Holmfirth	2	3	—
Kirkburton	3	1	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	1	1	2
Division 20	12	12	4

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the home nurses and nurse/midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further readjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	Home Nursing			Midwifery	
	Transfers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confinements	Visits Paid
COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT					
Golcar	25	172	3,437	2	29
Marsden and Slaithwaite	39	262	3,888	6	233
Linthwaite	39	196	4,199	2	81
	103	630	11,524	10	343
DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT					
Denby & Cumberworth	19	49	1,948	—	—
Clayton West and Scissett	16	60	1,526	—	2
Emley and Skelmanthorpe	17	127	3,183	1	8
	52	236	6,657	1	10
HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT....					
Holmfirth	35	139	2,851	—	—
New Mill	19	66	2,348	—	—
Honley	29	111	2,424	—	—
	83	316	7,623	—	—
KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					
Kirkheaton, Lepton & Flockton	17	212	3,258	—	2
Kirkburton	13	90	2,057	12	412
Shelley and Shepley	9	64	2,210	7	284
	39	366	7,525	19	698
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					
Meltham	13	125	2,930	3	84
Total for Division	290	1,673	36,259	33	1,135

Cases Treated.

As in previous years, the types and duration of cases treated during the year have been analysed. There is considerable variation between the different districts. In some, the nurse's time is largely devoted to attendance on the chronic sick, whilst in other districts many acute medical and post-operative surgical cases receive attention. Increased use is also being made of home nurses by general practitioners for the administration of drugs by injection, and particularly of penicillin and streptomycin.

At Emley it has been customary for some time past for the nurse to hold morning and evening dressing sessions at her home. This has continued and during the year 49 patients suffering mainly from minor injuries have made 139 attendances.

Cases Discharged.

Of the 1,639 cases the nurses ceased to attend during the year, 1,237 were discharged as recovered, 153 were transferred to hospital, and 249 died.

The tables given overleaf show the duration of treatment and the number of visits paid to patients in each group.

Patients under Treatment	Patients.		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
Less than 1 week	294	59	81
1- 2 weeks	433	19	60
2- 4 weeks	260	26	30
4-13 weeks	169	19	44
3- 6 months	38	9	12
Over 6 months	43	21	22
TOTAL	1 237	153	249

Number of Visits Paid	To Patients Who		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
3 or less	261	42	57
4- 7	344	29	44
8-15	372	30	61
16-30	159	20	34
31-50	55	7	16
51-75	18	7	17
76-100	4	6	13
Over 100	24	12	7
TOTAL	1,237	153	249

Types of Cases Attended.

The new cases attended and the total visits paid have, as last year, been analysed.

Type of Case	Transferred	New Cases	Visits Paid
Infectious	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	22	748
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	7	171
Influenza	—	14	77
Pneumonia	2	45	625
Bronchitis	7	140	1709
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	19	321
Cancer of Uterus	1	2	25
Cancer of Stomach and Intestines	2	29	703
Cancer of Breast	1	3	309
Cancer of Other Sites	5	22	1,426
Diabetes	7	14	1,134
Cerebral Haemorrhage	18	113	4,254
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	32	135	3,870
Post-Operative Dressings	12	126	3,176
Injuries	12	70	1,511
Burns and Scalds	3	50	703
Septic Conditions (Boils, Abscesses Carbuncles)	9	228	2,364
Uterine Prolapse	77	22	590
Other Gynaecological Cases	1	17	174
Male Genito-urinary Conditions	4	15	575
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	16	36	1,688
Ear and Eye Conditions	1	35	403
Varicose Ulcers	11	19	1,550
Impetigo	—	3	14
Other Skin Diseases	1	9	162
Chronic Diseases of Nervous System	4	9	509
Mastitis	1	12	112
Acute Abdominal Conditions	1	19	188
Constipation	5	83	323
Thrombosis	2	21	675
Infantile Disorders	—	12	51
Circumcision	—	81	592
Senility	27	84	3,349
Other Conditions	21	157	2,178
TOTAL	290	1,673	36,259

It will be seen that Septic Conditions have again provided the largest number of new cases (228). Cases of Bronchitis (140) were the next most frequent, followed by Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (135), Post-Operative Dressings (126), and Cerebral Hæmorrhage (113).

New cases of Cancer, all sites, numbered 56 as compared with 62 in the previous year, and those of Pneumonia were 45, as compared with 49 for 1951.

Patients suffering from the following conditions received the largest number of visits:—

Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	4,254	visits
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	3,870	„
Senility	...	...	...	...	3,349	„
Post-Operative Dressings	...	...	...	...	3,176	„
Cancer (all sites)	...	...	...	...	2,463	„
Septic Conditions	...	...	...	...	2,364	„
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1,709	„
Rheumatism and Arthritis	...	...	...	...	1,688	„

Travelling Facilities for Home Nurses and Midwives.

No serious difficulties have been experienced during the year with regard to transport and only one home nurse was dependent on public transport as a means of conveyance at the end of the year, when the position was as follows:—

			Using County Cars	Using Private Cars	Dependent on Public Transport
Home Nurses	...	...	7	4	1
Nurse/Midwives	...	...	1	3	—
Midwives	...	...	1	7	—
			9	14	1

One additional County Car was allotted for use in the Division and 2 of the older cars were replaced.

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a home help can be made. These are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Ill. | (e) Aged. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (f) A Child not over compulsory |
| (c) An Expectant Mother. | school age. |
| (d) Mentally Defective. | |

Before a home help can be provided a form of application must be signed by the head of the household. If there are any adults in the house other than the householder and wife, and they are likely to get some benefit from the services of the home help, they also are expected to sign an application form. A medical certificate stating the condition from which the patient is suffering and that a home help is required must be submitted with all applications under Class (a) Ill. Usually a home help can be provided only when the ill person is in the house. If the ill person is removed to hospital then a home help can be provided only if there is need for a home help under one of the other classes, e.g., children not over school age in the house.

In the case of the aged there is no need for the person to be ill in order to qualify for the provision of a home help. The extent of the need depends on the physical capacity of the aged person and the other persons in the household. A home help assisting an aged person can undertake domestic work or household management only and must not be used as a sitter-in. A home help cannot be provided merely because a householder offers to pay full cost; each case is treated strictly on its merits.

Briefly, a home help may be allocated to a household where there is sickness sufficient to require medical or nursing care; she cannot attend where a sick person is removed to hospital unless there is a child under school leaving age at home; she can attend to the domestic duties of the aged, mentally defective, and expectant of child, without stipulation as to sickness. The aged should generally be over 60 years of age, the mentally defective such as have been reported to the Health Committee, and those expectant of child would normally have some disability such as fatigue or varicose veins necessitating rest. She should as far as reasonably possible give her time to domestic duties or to family or household management (as appropriate to the case) and not undertake the duties of a "sitter-in."

Every applicant for a home help must sign an undertaking either to pay the full cost of the home help supplied or to give a statement of his income and capital and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scale. In assessing the charge the income of all persons assisted is taken into account. The actual assessment is carried out in the Divisional Welfare Office.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps for this Division was raised from 17 to 19 during the year. In terms of full-time home helps the number employed throughout the year has averaged 13.85 as compared with 10.51 for the previous year, and it is encouraging to record that towards the end of the year the monthly average figure had almost reached that authorised.

More Home Helps are required before the area as a whole can be adequately covered. Whilst there is a sufficiency of Home Helps resident in certain areas to fully service these areas there is a scarcity in others, and as travelling time is now no longer paid where this does not exceed one hour per day, several home helps refuse to take cases away from their own immediate district. In spite of this, practically all applications received have had the services of a home help, although the amount of time which could be devoted to any particular case has sometimes been less than was actually required.

During the year 233 cases were provided with home helps as compared with 202 in the previous year. The duration of assistance provided was as follows:—

No. of cases provided with the services of a Home Help for:—					
Under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total
81	60	28	20	44	233

Details of the assistance given to the 233 patients in the various categories is shown in the following table:—

Category	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient
Lying-in	25	56.44	4	72.50	9	56.33	9	47.22	1	64.00	48	54.94
Expectant Mothers ...	1	28.00	—	—	2	137.00	1	29.50	—	—	4	82.75
Illness	18	126.72	6	208.83	21	158.09	6	197.00	7	147.71	58	135.47
Aged—Infirm	9	214.40	2	93.00	2	255.50	6	235.60	3	251.60	22	218.00
Aged—Ill	29	112.41	13	168.00	23	112.47	17	182.94	14	239.50	96	150.98
School Children	1	358.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	358.00
Tuberculosis	2	222.00	—	—	1	425.00	1	344.00	—	—	4	303.25
Total	85	114.26	25	156.52	58	131.45	40	162.60	25	208.24	233	135.99

National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951.

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The action taken under this section during the year was as follows:—

Holmfirth U.D.

On the 21st November, 1952, an aged man living alone in insanitary conditions and unfit to look after himself was removed under the Amendment Act, 1951, to Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, for a period not exceeding 3 weeks. It was intended to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an extension of the Order but the man died on the 26th November, 1952.

Action was also considered in the case of an aged woman living in insanitary conditions but before an Order could be made she collapsed in the street and was removed as an emergency case to Deanhouse Hospital, where she was still a patient at the end of the year.

Kirkburton U.D.

On the 1st August, 1952, an aged man living alone in insanitary conditions and unfit to look after himself was removed under the Amendment Act, 1951, to Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, for a period not exceeding 3 weeks. Application was made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and on the 21st August, 1952, the Order was extended for a further period of 3 months. In November the Order was allowed to lapse, the patient voluntarily remaining in Deanhouse Hospital.

Ambulance Service.

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed. Cases of abuse of the service are now much less frequent than was the case in the early days of the National Health Service.

The service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot made 4,338 journeys involving 105,707 miles, and carried 17,462 patients, 2,797 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 17,462 patients carried were 14,692 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Accident	...	...	...	...	...	227
Urgent	...	...	...	...	...	152
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	18
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	107
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	4
General	...	...	...	...	...	2,262
Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	14,692
						<hr/> 17,462 <hr/>

In addition to the ambulances stationed at the Huddersfield Depot an ambulance, the property of the Holmfirth Urban District Council, is operated as part of the County Service. This ambulance is available for accident work in the Holmfirth area, the staff coming on duty when called. During the year the Holmfirth ambulance carried 65 cases and travelled 496 miles.

Several cases were also carried by cars in the Voluntary Car Pool, the journeys being principally to Leeds, Bradford, York, and Doncaster.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

Medical Arrangements.

The care and treatment of children accommodated in The Leas Children's Homes, Scholes, Holmfirth, during times of illness is delegated to a private practitioner with whom the children are registered under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Divisional Medical Officer has been made responsible for the preventive medical services of the local authority so far as the children are concerned. Each child is examined by a medical officer of the local authority on admission and at 6 monthly intervals. Advice is given regarding precautions to be taken against the spread of infectious diseases, hours of rest and sleep, and the general supervision of health, hygiene, and dietary of the children.

Cases of difficulty in behaviour, boarding out, etc., are discussed with the Superintendent of the Homes and with the officers of the Children's Department. Visits are also made from time to time by the County Psychologist.

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health work in the Division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under voluntary and statutory supervision and under guardianship orders, and in the provision of reports about the home conditions of defectives for the information of Hospital Management Committees, when applications for leave of absence or renewal of licence are under consideration. Training in handicrafts of various sorts is also given to suitable patients.

The work is done mainly by the Mental Health Social Worker and by the Home Teacher who was appointed on the 1st October, 1952.

Very little has been done regarding the provision of personal histories and background information relating to patients admitted to and discharged from Mental Hospitals, as this work in the Division is largely done by the Social Worker attached to the local Mental Hospital.

There is great difficulty in securing institutional accommodation for those patients whose mental, physical, or social conditions make this desirable. As the Local Health Authority no longer provides residential accommodation all that can be done is to make recommendations to the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 3 children were reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) as ineducable and 7 under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school — all were placed under statutory supervision. One adult was reported by the police or the courts, and 2 other adults were found "subject to be dealt with." Two adults were admitted to institutions during the year.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows: —

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship	—	2	2
Under Statutory Supervision	42	37	79
On Licence from Institutions	1	2	3
Under Voluntary Supervision and Observation	6	3	9

Of these patients 11 were in need of institutional care at the end of the year as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
In urgent need	2	—	2
Not in urgent need	6	3	9
Total	8	3	11

The great need of defectives resident at home is facilities for occupational training either at occupation centres or in small groups or individually at home. The siting of occupation centres for the larger scattered Divisions such as No. 20 is very difficult. To serve the whole of this Division the centre would have to be in Huddersfield, but to gather together all the patients from the outlying areas would require the provision of special transport to an extent impracticable at the present time.

Towards the end of the year the difficulty was overcome to a small extent through the kind co-operation of the Huddersfield County Borough authorities who offered a few vacancies in their Scarleigh Occupation Centre. At the end of the year 5 patients were in attendance.

The training of smaller groups at the Centres at Linthwaite and Honley has continued under the supervision of Miss E. Ball, the Home Teacher, the number of patients who attended and the number of attendances made being as follows:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per Session
Linthwaite ...	82	20	484	5.90
Honley	16	4	33	2.06
	98	24	517	5.28

These classes are much appreciated by the patients and their parents and now that a Home Teacher has been appointed it is intended to extend this side of the work.

Medical Examination for Superannuation Purposes.

New entrants to the County Service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and as from the 1st February, 1952, these examinations have been carried out by the Department's medical staff. During the year 52 such examinations (18 male, 34 female) were carried out.

In addition 3 male members of the County staff resident in this Division, who had been off duty through sickness for a considerable period, were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of discharging with efficiency the duties of their employment by reason of permanent ill-health.

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